

## Measuring microbial food safety output and comparing self-checking systems of food business operators in Belgium

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### Objective of research ?

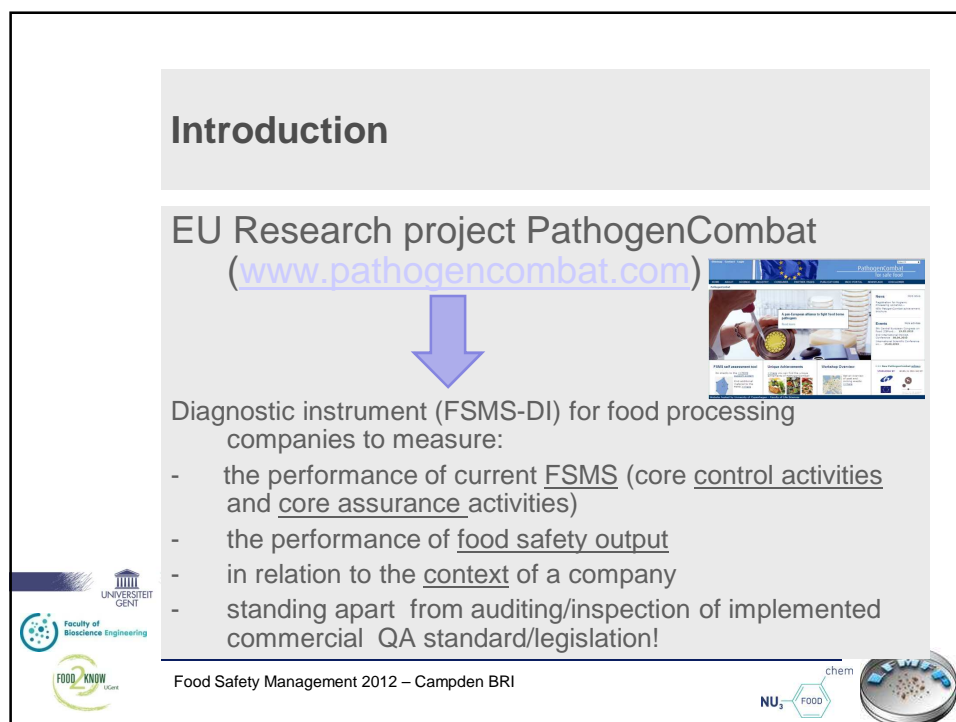
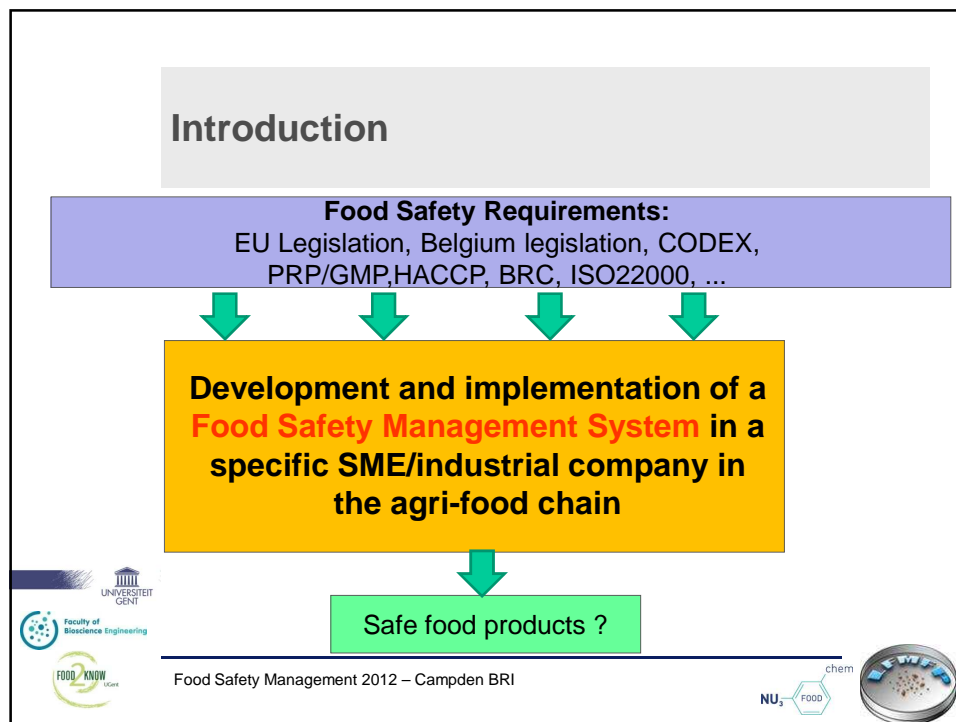
Belgian risk management decision in 2003 to :

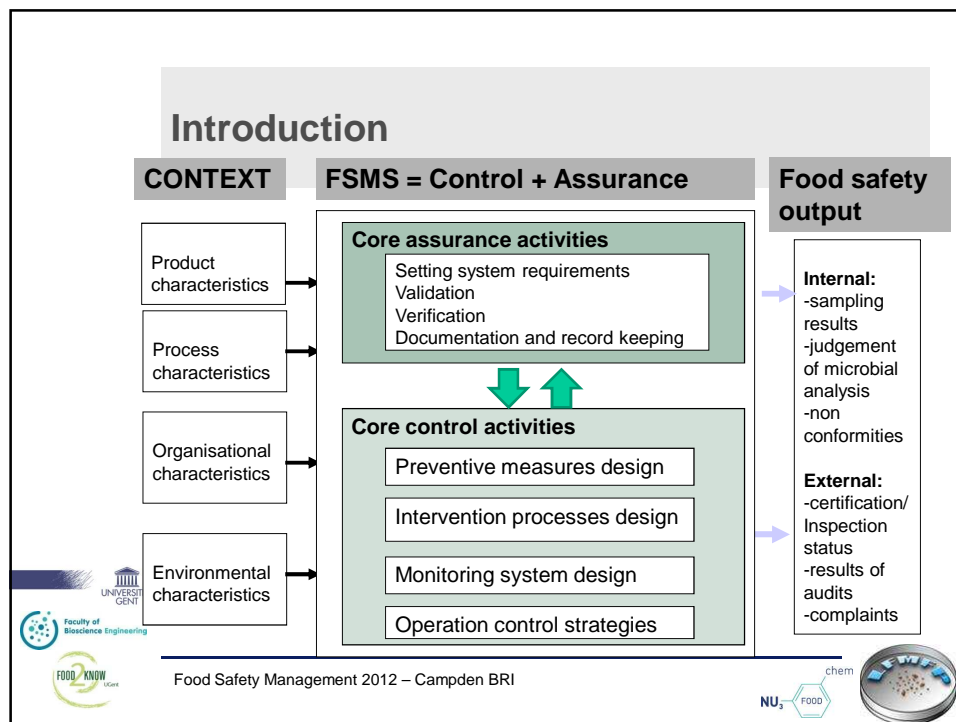
- introduce 'self-checking system' based on PRPs, HACCP, traceability, notification, legal quality aspects along the agri-food chain
- each food business operator must implement a 'self-checking system'
- certification is possible by commercial third parties or by governmental food safety authority
- certificate → minus on yearly taxes
- **Research question : does the introduction of a self-checking system improve the safety ?**



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## Introduction

• **FSMS-DI – content (58 indicators)**

<b>Part I: Introductory section for Food Safety Management System (FSMS)</b>		
A.	Introduction questions	(1 -11)
B.	Selection of Representative Production Unit (RPU) for self-assessment	(12-20)
<b>Part II: assessment of contextual factors</b>		
A.	Assessment of product characteristics	(A1-3)
B.	Assessment of process characteristics	(B4-6)
C.	Assessment of organisation characteristics	(C7-13)
D.	Assessment of chain environment characteristics	(D14-17)
<b>PART III: assessment of core safety control activities</b>		
E.	Assessment of preventive measures design	(E18-23)
F.	Assessment of intervention processes design	(F24-27)
G.	Assessment monitoring system design	(G28-34)
H.	Assessment of operation of preventive measures, intervention process and monitoring systems	(H35-41)
<b>PART IV: assessment of core assurance activities</b>		
I.	Assessment of setting system requirements activities	(I42-43)
J.	Assessment validation activities	(J44-46)
K.	Assessment of verification activities	(K47-48)
L.	Assessment of documentation and record-keeping to support food assurance	(L49-50)
<b>PART V: assessment of food safety performance</b>		
M.	EXTERNAL Food Safety Performance	(M51-54)
N.	INTERNAL Food Safety Performance	(N55-57)

## Introduction

### • FSMS-DI – indicators translated into grids

1. In which situation would you place the risk of your raw materials in your RPU (representative production unit)?

#### • Situation 1

- Basic/major raw materials are not associated with high initial microbial levels and pathogens.
- Storage at (uncontrolled) room temperature conditions

#### • Situation 2

- Minor raw materials/ingredients associated with high initial microbial levels and pathogens, which potentially can affect safety of final product.
- Storage at lower than room temperature but no specific, strict control requirements

#### • Situation 3

- Basic/major raw materials associated with high initial microbial levels and pathogens, which potentially can affect safety of final product.
- High requirements on storage conditions and its control

#### Supporting information to differentiate situation 2 and 3

- When your raw materials are associated with high initial microbial levels and/or pathogens, and when they should be stored below room temperature, then it is level 2 or 3.
- Crucial for level 3 is that high requirements on storage are crucial for prevention of undesired growth of micro-organism (including pathogens).

[Previous](#) [Next](#)

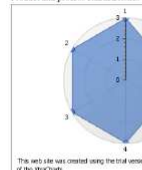
## Introduction

- Indicators are organised in spiderwebs
- Results can be applied as internal audit
- Short/mid/long term improvements of FSMS

[Back to questions](#)

Here you can download the [questions of the FSMS assessment tool](#)

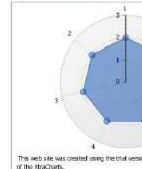
Product and process characteristics



Legend:  
1: A1: Risk of raw materials  
2: A2: Risk of production processes  
3: A3: Safety contribution of raw materials concept  
4: B1: Extent of intervention steps  
5: B2: Production process changes  
6: B3: Rate of production process design changes

Mean score: 2.7

Organisation characteristics



Legend:  
1: C1: Technological staff  
2: C2: Versatility of workforce composition  
3: C3: Operator competences  
4: C4: Management commitment  
5: C5: Employee involvement  
6: C6: Communication  
7: C7: Information systems

Mean score: 1.9

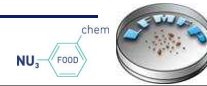
## Introduction

- FSMS-DI:

- Tool available for PROCESSING FOOD INDUSTRY
  - On line [www.pathogencombat.com](http://www.pathogencombat.com) – on paper
  - Dutch, French, English, Spanish, Greek
  - Data companies in database of WU
- ↓
- Profiling countries – sectors – interventions - ...
- ↓
- Applied in Belgium study (june 2010 – october 2010)
  - Cooperation FAVV – UGent – WU



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## Belgian study

- Quantitative study in Belgian food/feed processing companies
- Different sectors - different size
- With/without certified self checking systems : can we see a difference in level of food safety and level of implemented FSMS ?



- 200 companies invited → 82 respondents
- 50% certified for self checking
- 90% certified for commercial system (BRC, IFS, GMP+, etc)
- Only 3 companies without any certificate ...



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## Belgian study

BIAS in our study ...

- Difficult to get companies involved
- Involved companies → assumed to have higher level in FSMS due to (multiple) certification
- Involvement of non certified companies ?

Questions:

- Can we identify clusters/profiles in FSMS performance in food processing companies in Belgium ?
- Do we see a difference in level of performance of food safety output (low – moderate – good) ?
- Do we see a difference in level of performance of actual implemented FSMS (basic – generic – tailored/scientific underpinned) ?

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## Characterisation of respondents

n = 41

n = 41

Production sector	Micro and small (1-9 & 10-49)		Medium (50-249)		Large (> 249)		Total
	Not certified	Certified	Not certified	Certified	Not certified	Certified	
Meat products	10	2	2	3		2	19
Red meat slaughterhouses/cutting		3		5			8
Poultry slaughterhouses/cutting	2		4	2	2	1	11
Ready-to-eat meals	2	2	1	2			7
Dairy			3	2		1	6
Fish processing	4	1	1		1		7
Vegetables, fruits, potatoes trade/processing	2	1	2	3		2	10
Industrial bakery		1	2			1	4
Brewery		1		1		1	3
Feed		2		1			3
Others	2		1	1			4
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>82</b>

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n = 35



















n = 36

n = 11



## Results - database

[illegible]

## Results - Food safety output ?

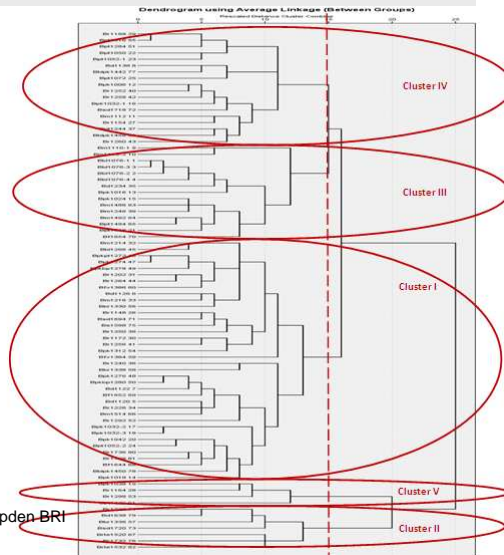
- Overall : moderate (overall score 2) to good (overall score 3) performance of FS output for all Belgian food/feed processing companies

n	Overall score for food safety output
15 (18%)	Good
57 (70%)	Moderate-good
9 (11%)	Moderate
1 (±1%)	Moderate-low



## Results - Clusters ?

- Individual database
- Hierarchical cluster analysis
- Dendograms
- 5 clusters could be defined



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## Results - identification of clusters

73% of all companies and 76% certified SC

Cluster	Number of companies	% certified for self checking	Sector
Cluster I	38	60	Animal products
Cluster II	7	71	Non animal products (FVP, candies, brewery, feed, bakery)
Cluster III	15	20	Animal products
Cluster IV	18	44	Mixture of companies but no intervention possible in process
Cluster V	4	50	Mixture

Overall performance

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## Results – Cluster I versus III

**Cluster I:**  
97 %  
commercial  
60 % self  
checking

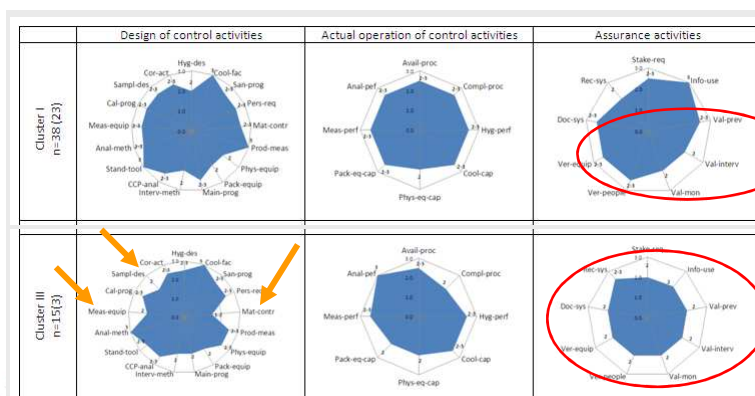
**Cluster III:**  
90 %  
commercial  
20 % self  
checking



- Cluster I and Cluster III : all animal products

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## Results – Cluster I versus III



- Cluster III less advanced FSMS compared to cluster I

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## Belgian results in the European context

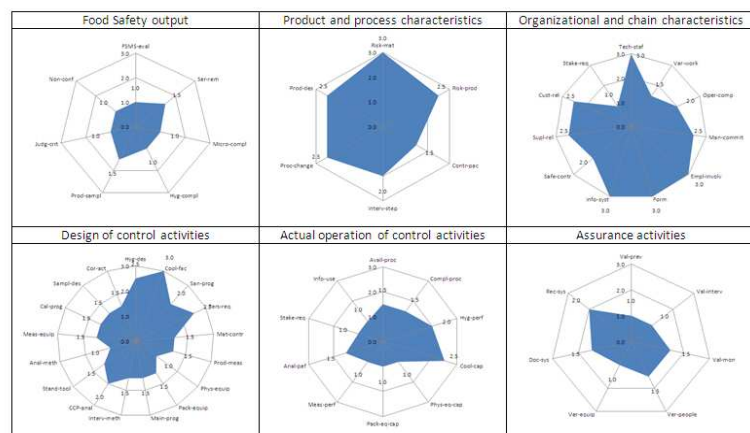
- Survey also conducted in Spain, Greece, the Netherlands
- Outside Europe e.g. Japan
- Differences with Belgium ?
  - Lower food safety output → internal evaluation of food safety output (e.g. product sampling, judgement criteria, non conformities) → more severe internal judgement by Belgian companies
  - Core assurance activities (validation and verification) → elaborated at higher level in Belgian companies
  - Belgian companies high level of performance of FSMS (more advanced, tailored and scientific underpinned)
  - Awareness of importance of food safety and FSMS ?
  - Drive of legislation / self checking systems ?

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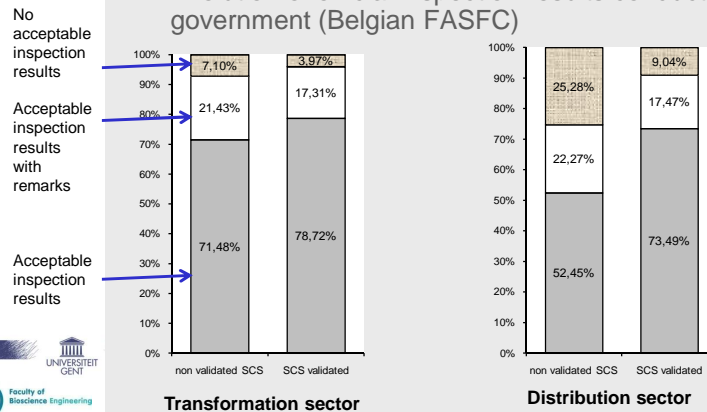
## Belgian results in the European context

- Example of lowest cluster in European study (no Belgian companies...)



## Improvement of FSMS by introduction self checking system ?

- Evolution of official inspection results conducted by government (Belgian FASFC)



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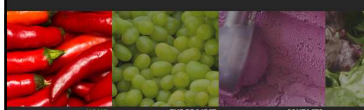
## Conclusions

- Overall Belgian food processing companies demonstrated good performance of food safety output and rather advanced level of food safety management systems
- Validation and verification activities in a FSMS are less advanced worked out
- Impact of introduction of self checking systems was more difficult to see in transformation sector due the the high presence of voluntary standards and certification

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## Conclusions

- To be continued...
- Current running FP7 project 'Veg-i-Trade'
  - Extended to other actors in the chain (e.g. primary production, trade sector)
  - Context → aspect of globalisation will be included
  - Focus also on mycotoxins and pesticide residues next to microbial hazards
  - Veg-i-Trade
    - [www.veg-i-trade.org](http://www.veg-i-trade.org)



Impact of Climate Change and Globalisation on Safety of Fresh Produce  
Governing a Supply Chain of Uncompromised Food Sovereignty

Veg-i-Trade Workshop on "Norovirus In Raspberries" 27th March 2012  
17 April 2012 | veg-i-trade news, Past Event  
A workshop for individual producers of raspberries, associations, distributors, exporters, regulatory agencies and all other parties interested in more.

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## Acknowledgements

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- UGent : Mieke Uyttendaele
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- Responding companies !!



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